

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Monday, Sept. 28, 1970

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

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Winning

Kernel Photo By Mary Bridgeman

Linda Link, Pi Beta Phi Sorority, was named queen of the 1970 Sigma Chi Derby Saturday afternoon. The Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority won the derby.

The derby was held in the area adjacent to the Student Center parking lot. The event, an annual occurrence, drew several hundred people.

Specifics Sought

UK Med School Attacked

Dr. Roy Jarecky, head of the UK College of Medicine admissions committee, said Sunday he needed more specific information before answering charges that three medical schools in Kentucky and West Virginia including UK, have refused admission to sons and daughters of coal miners.

The charges were made by Dr. I. E. Buff, a black-lung crusader and long-time critic of medical schools in Kentucky and West Virginia.

"At this point I really have no comment, because I haven't been contacted by Dr. Buff," Jarecky said.

Jarecky said he would have to have more specific information—for example, the names of students Buff says have been "discriminated against"—before he can make a definite statement on the matter.

Jarecky did add, however, that "during the 10 years I have been at UK, I have no recollection of

any discussion between myself and other members of the admissions committee in regard to such matters as a student's views on black lung or his father's occupation as a basis for his acceptance to med school."

Jarecky said that the purpose of the application interview was mainly "to allow a student to tell us what he wants to tell us about himself" and to establish "some degree of first-hand contact with the applicant."

In addition, he continued, the interview allows the applicant to see the medical school and meet its personnel.

Buff claimed he was making the charges on behalf of the Physician's Committee for Miners' Health and Safety. The committee's headquarters are in Charleston, W. Va., Buff's home city.

The committee, Buff said, "asks publicly the number of miners' children who have applied to the medical schools of

West Virginia, the University of Kentucky, and the University of Louisville in the past 10 years, the number who were admitted, and the grades of those admitted."

Bright, Hall Attend Conference As Cabinet Members Talk

By BRADLEY JEFFRIES
Assistant Managing Editor

Student Government President Steve Bright, returning from the President to President's Conference in Washington this weekend, said he thought the conference was too one-sided, but "a good attempt on the part of the Nixon administration to communicate with universities. The session provided a real opportunity for delegates to hear from several cabinet members."

The purpose of the conference was to assemble student body and university presidents from across the nation to "explore the problems of the nation," according to conference director David R. Wanser. Dean of Students Jack Hall represented President Otis A. Singletary, who was unable to attend.

According to Bright, the draft, polarization, campus unrest, and the Vietnam war were major issues discussed at the conference.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird predicted an end to draft calls by 1973, and Selective Service Director Curtis Tarr said that the United States could not go to an all-volunteer force until after the war in Vietnam was ended.

He is working to eliminate all undergraduate college deferments as quickly as possible, a point which brought much criticism from conference members, Bright said. Tarr also said the lottery will not go above No. 195 this year unless there is a national emergency.

Attorney General John Mitchell discussed drawing a line between peaceful dissent and violence. "I wonder if his measures to prevent violence will not infringe on the rights of innocents," Bright commented.

Bright said he was particularly impressed with a speaker who said that the "priorities of the university must be adjusted to restore teaching and students to the proper places in the center of the university."

The best-received speaker, according to Bright, was Interior Secretary Walter Hickel. Speaking on polarization, Hickel said, "As hard as we try, we can't tear this country together."

Next February the student body presidents are invited to return to Washington for a three-day conference to present the student side of the dialogue. But Bright said he will not attend because of the expense, and "I

don't want to write proposals that would probably have no effect."

In a news release issued yesterday Bright reviewed the report of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, released Saturday. He said he was encouraged because the recommendations of the commission relate closely to UK in several areas.

"Our most important concern," said Bright, "is the quality of education at this institution. One of the fundamental factors in this area cited by the commission is the statement that 'One of the most valid criticisms of many universities is their

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Coming This Weekend: Music, Football, and Films

This year's Homecoming events will culminate Saturday with an afternoon football game with Auburn, followed later at 8 p.m. with a concert by the rock group Chicago.

The night before, there will be a "casino" party in the Student Center, featuring four bands, W.C. Fields movies and display of game equipment.

Performing in the Grand Ballroom Friday night will be the Oxford and the Mid-West Spectacular. The Hatfield Clan and

the Narc Band will be in the Grille.

Admission to the Ballroom will be \$1.50. There will be no charge for admission to the Grille.

Voting for Homecoming Queen will begin Monday. Voting will take place from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. at the Student Center, Classroom Building, Commerce Building and the Chemistry-Physics Building.

Votes also will be taken from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Wednesday, in the Student Center.

The new queen will be announced at a pep rally Thursday.

The pep rally will be held at 6:30 Thursday on the field next to the Complex tennis courts. Following the pep rally there will be a cook out.

A spokesman for the Homecoming committee urged everyone to come and bring their own refreshments.

Weather

Lexington and Vicinity: Clear and cool tonight. High today, 70, low tonight 45, high tomorrow near 70. Precipitation probabilities: zero tonight, zero tomorrow. Forecast for tomorrow: warmer and cloudy.

Organizing Students Plan Tenants' Union As Response to Bad Housing

By NANCY WEBB
Kernel Staff Writer

Help is on the way to UK students who rent off-campus housing, especially housing plagued with roaches, leaky sinks and apathetic landlords, say UK tenant union organizers.

A tenants' union—whose goal is "to assist tenants in obtaining better housing, housing fit for humans to live in"—is in the planning stages, according to Skip Althoff, Student Government vice president and one of the organizers of the union.

The proposed tenants' union would "seek a collective bargaining position, much like any other union," he said, "to get repairs and maintenance."

In addition to legal process, it is also hoped that the union will be able to apply for Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loans to improve some existing off-campus student housing.

Althoff listed several existing problems with which the union would be concerned. Among them were:

- ▶ Toilet facilities, especially in old houses, which are "unbelievable, completely inadequate."
- ▶ Landlords who won't repair heat or plumbing.
- ▶ A shortage of locks on doors and landlords willing to put them there, even in high-vandalism areas.
- ▶ A landlady who is notorious for fires in her apartments and requires tenants to carry their own fire insurance.
- ▶ A clause in the same landlady's contract that in effect says male tenants must have "conventional" haircuts.
- ▶ Roaches, rats and other undesirable creatures.
- ▶ A severe shortage of on-campus housing.

"Many other unions seek to lower rents but I'm not sure how legitimate that is for this area," Althoff said. "At least we don't have the blatant exploitation that exists on many other campuses."

He added that the union would not be limited to off-campus renters but eventually, dormitory residents, Greeks and the whole Lexington community.

Continued on Page 8, Col. 4



Beginnings

The Student Center Art Gallery was the scene yesterday as new faculty put on a display of its artistic talents. It was also the first major show presented by the art gallery this year, said gallery officials.

Kernel Photo By Stan Hoffman

Unrest Report Warns of Cultural Gap

The President's Commission on Campus Unrest said in its report released Saturday that a wide, possibly catastrophic, gap is developing in American society between the young and the old which only the President can heal.

The chasm between the established adult society and the new youth society causes growing violence by both sides, the commission said. America could dissolve into near-civil war—"a brutal war of each against all"—unless the division is stopped, the commission warned in its final report.

The commission said its most important recommendation for future action was that, "It is imperative that the President bring us together before more lives are lost and more property destroyed and more universities disrupted," recalling the unity theme of President Nixon's inaugural address.

Formed Last June

The commission, headed by former Pennsylvania governor William B. Scranton, was appointed last June after the killings of four students at Kent State University by National Guardsmen and the slaying of two black students by police at Jackson State College in Mississippi.

The commission's purpose was to investigate the causes of, and to propose possible solutions for, the violence that has affected hundreds of colleges.

The report recommended to officials at various levels of government an end to the war in Southeast Asia; an end to harsh, divisive rhetoric; better planning for disorder; new off-campus alternatives to ROTC, and extensive public assistance to black colleges and universities.

War Weapons Decried

As for law enforcement, the commission decried the use of

rifles and bayonets on campus. "Sending civil authorities onto a college campus armed as if for war—armed only to kill—has brought tragedy in the past. If this practice is not changed, tragedy will come again."

The report called for providing non-lethal weapons such as tear gas for National Guardsmen and rules to insure that deadly force is used "only as the absolute last resort."

The commission also urged that universities focus again on teaching and learning, as opposed to outside research and private consultancies for "entrepreneurial professors."

All universities should remain politically neutral, the report said, while upholding personal and academic freedom. Courses should be adapted to the new youth culture, with more flexible teaching methods and scheduling, the commission said.

The commission defined "campus unrest," distinguishing between protest, disorder and terror. Peaceful dissent must be defended, even encouraged, but, "we utterly condemn violence," the commissioners said.

"We especially condemn bombing and political terrorism," the report continued.

"Students who bomb and burn are criminals. Police and National Guardsmen who needlessly assault students are criminals. All who applaud these criminal acts share in their evil."

Violence is a part of a dual crisis on college campuses, said the commission. A crisis of understanding, the other crisis, is the underlying cause, however, of campus problems, the report said.

Arrogance Growing

The crisis of understanding is a result of the new youth culture, the commission said, noting there is among members of the culture a growing lack of tolerance, a growing arrogance and—among a small minority of its members—a growing turn to terror.

"At the same time," the report added, "many Americans have reacted to this emerging culture with an intolerance of their own. Distinctive dress alone is enough to draw insult and abuse. Some even say that when dissenters are killed, they have brought death upon themselves. "If this crisis of understanding endures, the very survival of this nation will be threatened."

A nation driven to use weapons of war upon its youth is a nation on the edge of chaos.

"A nation that has lost the allegiance of part of its youth is a nation that has lost part of its future."

Unworthy Leadership?

"A nation whose youth have become intolerant of diversity, intolerant of the rest of its citizenry, and intolerant of all traditional values simply because they are traditional, has no generation worthy or capable of assuming leadership in the years to come," the report stated.

The war must end, the report continued, social justice be realized, universities reformed, and government must take care to avoid appearing repressive.

These actions, however, would not remedy the fundamental cause of crisis, the commission said. That cause is the great and growing distance between the new culture and the old, it said.

"Only the President can offer the compassionate, reconciling moral leadership that can bring the country together again," the report said. "Only the President has the platform and prestige to urge all Americans at once to step back from the battlelines into which they are forming."

"Only the President, by example and by instructions, can effectively calm the rhetoric of both public officials and protesters whose words in the past have too often helped further divide the country."

A 'Sellout'?

Report Draws Student Cynicism

The call for reconciliation sounded by President Nixon's Commission on Campus Unrest reflects the feelings of many students, faculty and administrators.

But responses to an Associated Press check of several college campuses also shows little faith that the commission's report will change basic attitudes or head off more violence.

Many of those questioned said they opposed violence but were indifferent about the report or cynical about its effects. Criticism of statements and recommendations came from both right and left.

"The commission says that both the police and the students are responsible for violence," said a radical female student at the University of Wisconsin. "It's typical, balanced, liberal cop-out."

The student, who did not want to be identified, predicted more turmoil for Wisconsin, where an increasingly violent series of disturbances culminated Aug. 24 in a bombing that killed a graduate researcher.

"They didn't have to go to all that work for this report. They just wrote what everybody knows," said Kathy White, 20, at the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

On the other hand, a University of Georgia junior who called himself "a semi-retired activist" said that if the commission's recommendations are followed the situation could improve appreciably.

"If we could see some genuine efforts on the part of the President to do some of the things he said he is going to do, then people would support him," said that student, Dan Eavenson of Atlanta.

The nine-member commission, in its report Saturday, declared campuses reflect a double crisis in American society—a blame applicable to both sides.

Draw Back from Brink

It urged all Americans to "draw back from the brink" of near-civil war and addressed itself specifically to elected officials, law enforcement officers, university staff and students. It said solving the crisis would require great moral leadership on the part of President Nixon.

"The commission's report is great, but it will have no effect on this campus," said American History Prof. William O'Neill at the University of Wisconsin.

"The commission soundly recommended steps to isolate the small hard core of totally dissatisfied radicals from the infinitely larger number of sympathizers," O'Neill said. "But presidents appoint commissions to satisfy critics, not to provide an action program."

Pacifying, Not Listening?

"Nixon appointed this commission to pacify the public, not to listen to it," said John Emshwiller, 20, a Berkeley student who calls himself a moderate.

Educators tended to be more enthusiastic than students.

Clark Kerr, chairman of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education and former president of the University of California, said: "I think it's very well thought out, very well expressed and also very valid. . . I think it's easily the best report on the subject that's been made in this or any other country."

Confrontation Endorsed By College Seniors

Nearly all college seniors surveyed in 10 institutions believe confrontation to be a "necessary and effective" tactic in changing society, says a study released by the Center of Research and Development in Higher Education in Berkeley, Calif.

The report, which was sent to the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, claimed 99 percent of the 1,542 seniors questioned at 10 institutions think confrontation of some kind is necessary, with 28 percent of those favoring physical disruptions as a part of that confrontation.

The study was conducted by Sarah Cirese, an assistant specialist in psychology, and Jeff Koon, a postgraduate research historian.

The survey also claimed almost three-fourths of the students agree that the United States is basically a racist society, while only 17 percent disagree.

More than half of the students rejected the notion that campus unrest is caused by "outside agitators," the study said, while 21 percent believed outsiders a key factor.

Only 12 percent favored excluding Communists from teaching in colleges, the study said, while 87 percent agreed that "a person who holds unpopular ideas, no matter how extreme, should be allowed to speak to students."

More than half of the students questioned opposed the suspension or dismissal of students "who disrupt the normal functions of the campus by protest activities." The dismissal of disruptive students was approved by 21 percent while 23 percent had no opinion.

The 10 institutions surveyed were spread out over the country, the study said, with no single region dominating the group. They included public and private schools as well as rural and urban schools.

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Book Review

Fuller's Utopia Empty of Personal Liberties

"Utopia or Oblivion: The Prospects for Humanity," by R. Buckminster Fuller. Published by Bantam Books, \$1.25.

By DALE MATTHEWS
Kernel Staff Writer

Leonardo da Vinci, Newton, Kant, Ben Franklin and R. Buckminster Fuller have one trait in common. Each specialized in not specializing.

Fuller, by integrating the principles of today's technologies and sciences, has presented a blueprint for the world of tomorrow. He has pointed out the capabilities for world comfort and luxury, but he has also presented a picture reminiscent of Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World."

The utopia presented by Fuller is fallaciously based on the belief that "If humanity receives

universal fellowships, all expenses paid plus a comfortable bonus, would humanity not stop asking itself, 'How can I earn a living,' and start asking, 'What is it that I'm interested in, and what could I do to help make the world work more satisfactory, more interesting?'"

The abundance which is technologically feasible, as presented by Fuller, is something to be striven for without question. It is patently absurd, however, to believe that mankind in its entirety will become a world of scholars engaging in research to make the world a better place in which to live.

Fuller assumes a world of altruists and completely neglects the necessity for providing initiative. In addition, Fuller ne-

glects any form of government or organization to keep the utopia running. He seemingly views the world as a research laboratory staffed with dedicated scientists and ignores individual specialization, leaving that duty in the hands of computers.

With precise data, Fuller establishes that the resources of nutrition, energy and building materials, available now through today's technology, can comfortably maintain a high standard of living for all men.

Unfortunately, he does not give us a workable system to maintain that same high standard. He formulates the availability of the world's metal resources, for example, but he fails to formulate a system of world government insuring freedom and justice.

The book, which is a collection of speeches and papers presented to various astute bodies of scientists and scientific journals respectively, is basically enjoyable reading.

The work is optimistic and informative, as far as it goes.

It should have gone much further. In lieu of this shortcoming, it would behoove humanity if Fuller, or anyone for that matter, would produce a sequel which would explain the necessary government in conjunction with Fuller's prophesied abundance.

Nixon's Plans for Annual Income Face Crucial Senate Test Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon's plan for a guaranteed annual income for the nation's poor is nearing a crucial Senate test with the administration unable to count on the strong Republican support necessary to win.

The Senate Finance Committee starts executive hearings Tuesday into Nixon's welfare reform program, including the guaranteed income plan, and a related Social Security measure. Both have passed the House.

The administration needs at least nine votes among the 10 Democrats and seven Republicans on the committee to clear the legislation for Senate debate.

However, a key Democratic source, who asked not to be named, said there are not enough votes among committee members of his party to get the bill to the floor. "The President is going to have to get some more help from the Republicans," he said.

But, administration strategists admit they are confident only of the vote of Sen. Wallace F. Bennett, R-Utah, but hope to pick up more support in the closed committee sessions.

The guaranteed income provision that is sparking the GOP reluctance — downright opposition in some cases — is formally known as the Family Assistance Plan, or FAP.

It would, for example, provide a basic, federally financed income floor of \$1,600 to every four-member family in the nation, increasing the welfare rolls to a potential 24 million persons, compared with 10 million now.

Several Republicans on the committee say the projected cost of \$4.1 billion a year for the plan is too low.

The Social Security measure, which the committee will start with Tuesday, is considered a sure bet to clear the panel and may be the vehicle for floor debate on guaranteed income.

Some FAP foes, led by Sen. John J. Williams, D-Del., are considering trying to limit it to a small pilot study which may be tacked onto the Social Security bill.

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FBI On Campus: Ignorance of Basic Problems

In his most recent efforts to quiet campus unrest, President Nixon announced last week that 1000 FBI agents and \$37 million (\$14 million for the remaining fiscal year and \$23 million for the year following) will be utilized in halting terrorism and violence on campuses. This action shows a grave oversight of the underlying causes for the frustration and despondency of American students. Those who have applauded that action also indicate simplistic misconceptions.

While a responsible person would have to agree with the President's rhetoric incorporating the basic tenet that terrorism and violence must not be tolerated by a free and civilized society, that person would have to disagree with the President's tactics. While the well-trained agents will bring a halt to the bombings, it will only be temporary until the terrorists sophisticate their own tactics and learn to play the serious game of guerrilla warfare. The problem of terrorism is much deeper.

Some reports from the White House indicate agents will be assigned to campuses at which there is an indication of conspiracy, even if there have been no bombings or burnings. Broadly interpreted, this will automatically include all colleges with a SDS chapter. Such intimidation of students certainly will not contribute to a climate of unity to which the President has mouthed his support.

To send undercover policing agencies to campuses and thus to create an atmosphere of threat is in itself a modified form of terrorism. President Nixon and his supporters preach non-violence and peace but students cannot take such sermons sincerely when this government practices its own brand of terrorism and repression and continues to engage itself in an immoral and unjustified war.

Again and again the President has been informed by college administrators, students and his own Commission on Campus Unrest that overt disaffection evident on campuses will not cease until the

Vietnam war ends, thus making his talk of peace true.

However, through contradiction after contradiction between his statements and his actions, Nixon has aggravated what is already a

potentially catastrophic situation. If such contradictions continue it is doubtful that either the FBI or an end to the war will bring peace to incited campuses or to this faltering society.

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'Oh, Senator...?'

Kernel Soapbox

By LAWRENCE X. TARPEY SR.

Editor's Note: Dr. Lawrence Tarpey is a UK Professor of Business Administration.

David Reisman has commented that in an age when people are no longer interested in ideas, you have to have the shock of events to make people think. The shock of events on our college campuses has not caused most people to think, but merely to react. The shock of events (political, social and economic) however during the decade of the 1960's has had thought-inducing effects on some of our college students. The genesis of the student protest movement cannot be understood outside of the context of the "shock of events" over the past ten years. The student protests caused most administrators, their faculties and the public to engage in noncognitive types of behavior which was typically oppressive and often violent.

From a theoretical viewpoint Reisman's observation should have little or no validity relative to the "groves of academe." Our institutions of higher learning are supposed to be places where people think and are trained to think. Academicians are reputed to be "thinking men" while at the same time professors are not very likely to show displeasure if referred to as "idea-people." However, an analysis of the student protest movement and its attendant turmoil would probably reveal that large segments of the academic establishment had little or no genuine interest in many of the ideas which were of paramount importance to their students.

Sacred Privileges Threatened

It is a complex problem but much of it can be explained in terms of the academic establishment's vested interests and the natural conservatism of organizations. First, an increasingly large number of professors can be characterized as entrepreneurs because they tend to do only those things which provide them with personal gratification and economic rewards. Teaching, unlike virtue, is not its own reward and students do not promote professors. Second, many are

threatened because the students want to play a more important role in the governance of the institution and this probably means giving up power and privileges held sacred for centuries. Finally, the events of the 1960's did not shock our intellectuals because these events were off-campus or real world issues and did not qualify as scholarly ideas meriting serious academic consideration.

Large numbers of students could no longer maintain an acquiescent attitude toward this viewpoint. Many felt that issues such as racism, poverty and war had to be moved onto the campus because the times and the essential nature of the university had changed. To persist with the claim that the university was a privileged community of scholars and that it should be non-political was to be out of touch with reality. The intransigent ideas and attitudes of the academic establishment resulted in protests and confrontations. For example, if we look at the issue of white racism what do we find? Today many institutions of higher education have Black Studies programs and employ black professors to administer them. Not so many years ago, however, most of these same institutions refused to seriously consider the idea of such programs. It is not surprising that black students and their white allies were perceived as arrogant troublemakers; even those few administrators who understood the legitimacy of their grievances refused to accommodate them by reverting to the old clichés about it being a political matter.

Educators' Myopic Ideas

The shock of campus protests and disruptions has compelled many educators to re-evaluate their thinking with regard to matters such as the academic legitimacy of certain ideas once ignored as mere political issues. Reisman's comment must be considered as a very cogent observation. Unfortunately, too many educators are still recalcitrant; their interest in ideas is myopic. One negative consequence of this posture is that an increasing number of students are engaging in

serious acts of violence and sabotage on our campuses. A reasonable interpretation of these "shocking events" is to say that they are designed to gain attention and to force the academic establishment to enlarge its concerns and to change its institutional missions. A few radical students view violence as the only effective means of changing the university; reason and nonviolent protest have failed to do the job.

Some comment ought to be made concerning the problem of backlash or negative political reaction. Unfortunately, Reisman's comment did not take into account the possibility that "the shock of events" may lead to negative types of thinking. The student protest movement has caused many citizens to believe that students are enemies of the people. Students are often characterized as a mixture of spoiled kids and subversive hot heads. Administrators are regarded as excessively permissive. Professors are viewed as generally liberal and there exists a hard core group of left-wing faculty members who have misled the youth. Politicians have argued that campus protests are not to be tolerated because society has been lenient long enough. These negative sentiments seem to be growing in popularity and it is one more indication of the deep malaise of our society.

Disruption . . . Very American

Protest and disruption techniques are very American. I fail to understand why strikes and boycotts are morally legitimate in the eyes of the public when used in behalf of the factory worker and morally reprehensible when used by students. The right of public protest is guaranteed by our constitution; it cannot be repealed by public opinion. Most techniques of non-violent protest interfere with the behavior of other people, but this is what makes these tactics viable instruments of change. With regard to student protests, however, perhaps we ought to consider the who and what question. For example, Governor Lester Maddox of Georgia can publicly protest the editorial

policies of a leading newspaper and the public does not appear disturbed. Hunters can vehemently protest pending gun control laws and are given sympathetic public support. By way of contrast however, students who protest the presence on campus of recruiters for the war machine are vilified. If students want to demonstrate long and loud about getting a school day off for beating Tennessee in a football game, the Governor is not likely to send in the troops. On the other hand if they wish to demonstrate to protest the Kent State and Jackson State murders then the public becomes indignant.

I am weary of having our students maligned. I am alarmed to see them characterized as malevolent children. I resent having people accuse the student protesters as anarchists bent on the destruction of our educational system. I am dismayed to hear politicians say protesters and radicals should be purged from our institutions of higher learning. Like it or not, today's college students represent the hope of our nation."

'Protesters Have Few Allies'

Student protesters have few allies. They are not appreciated by society because their means are not always understood and often are confused with their ends. Some of this confusion may be excusable in the case of the ordinary citizen but none of it is excusable in the case of the academic establishment. Many unscrupulous politicians are exploiting the student protest movement to serve their selfish goals regardless of the consequences to the educational system. Today student protesters are angry. They are an angry minority. It is unjust to write them off as society's bad debt. I believe that the student protest movement has redemptive value for all of society. Perhaps we must await the judgement of history. Meanwhile, let us recall the words of John Ballantine Cough. "The chosen heroes of this world have been a minority. There is not a social, political, or religious privilege that you enjoy today that was not bought for you by the blood, tears, and patient suffering of the minority."

Campus Protest: A Viewpoint

Debate: Agnew Vs. Student Body Presidents

The following is an edited transcript of Friday's David Frost show, featuring a debate between Vice President Spiro T. Agnew and four student body presidents. The students are: Steve Bright, UK; Greg Craig, Yale Law School; Rick Silverman, University of Washington; and Eva Jefferson, Northwestern University.

The attempt was made to obtain a cross-section of the country when selecting the student presidents involved. The Frost show also sought the suggestions of college newspaper editors, leaders of campus political organizations and the National Student Association in selecting the four.

FROST: The story, so far, how it came about—this particular program. We very much wanted to do a follow-up following the last program we did with Vice President Agnew which there was a tremendous response to. The Vice President himself wanted it to debate with students. And we suggested a format in which he might like to do so.

Why did you particularly want to have a debate with student critics, and so on.

AGNEW: I don't really know whether I would call it a debate. In effect, it'll be a discussion, not a formal debate. I hope we can communicate more readily than that format. But what I wanted to do was have a chance to sit down with some of the students who obviously have not really understood what I'm saying, and whom I think could benefit by hearing a little more expansion of my views. And I think the converse is true. I think there's much about what they're saying that I read second-hand, and maybe it'll help my understanding to talk with them. Perhaps, as happens in any exchange, we'll move closer together. That's what my hope is in this meeting.

FROST: What's your own main memory of student days?

AGNEW: I think the thing about college that most people truly enjoy is the stimulus of having one's intellect brought into sharp focus, not so much in the formal classes, but in the exchanges that you go through with people who are part of your college community. You seem to have to discover together that there are things that you've been talking about, that you thought about a long time, but they sort of come into being as you discuss them. It's the intellectual stimu-

lation of college that I found most interesting.

CRAIG: At the beginning of your campaign of this year, Mr. Vice President, you pointed out that the theme of this campaign would be that policy should be made by the elected officials of this country rather than by the people in the streets. But in the last few weeks you have chosen to defame some of the most respected and distinguished public servants in the institutions of today, elected by the people, from the states—such as South Dakota, Tennessee, Arkansas. I think it's regrettable that you've chosen to attack personalities rather than problems, that you have not addressed yourself to some of the really central issues that are facing American society today.

My hope would be, for this program, that we could talk about those kinds of problems rather than slandering established and respected public servants, where we could talk about the policies that you think might solve some of the problems that we're facing as a nation today, because we can't afford the kind of emotionalism and clouding of reason through rhetoric today. My question would be, why have you chosen this route at a time more than ever before when we need unity as a nation—not necessarily unity, but we need some kind of civilized discourse of issues.

AGNEW: Greg, I think I agree with you a hundred percent that what we need is civilized discourse because that's what I'm really trying to reach for. And, in discussing these individuals as I've done during the campaign, you may notice that I've never unilaterally raised their names. It's always been in response to

something they've said, something I think that demonstrates their unfitness to hold the offices that they hold.

Now, the political climate has to be adversary—that's our system. How else would our people make up their minds about whom and whose judgments they want to follow? In this, we have an adversary climate. But, what's unusual to me is that it seems as though my rhetoric is always called into question. And yet, the rhetoric of others, who impugn my motives and my philosophy, is never called into question. There are many examples of this. When I was running for vice president, a very respected public servant of the persuasion that you mention had some very unkind things to say about me—said I was a two-bit hack politician, or a fourth-rate hack politician. I didn't see any of the editors or the columnists flying into orbit over this. And so it's a two-way street. We have to have an adversary climate. I'm willing to discuss what I believe in. My speeches, if you read them, do discuss it, very candidly.

CRAIG: The adversary system was based on an issue, on a problem. In the course of the last three weeks, in all the reports that I have seen of your speeches, I have not seen you address yourself seriously to any of the serious problems that are confronting the society. For example, the health care that this society has got. We have the worst health care among all industrial nations in the world. Now, this seems to me a very important issue. The strength of our nation depends upon the health of our people. Why are we not talking about that?

AGNEW: Well, I'm not sure that I agree with that conclusion that we have the worst health care of any industrialized society. This may be some pundit's opinion. But even if it is bad in comparison to our affluence, I think we have to agree that President Nixon's programs are trying to do something about that. Take, for example, the money that's being spent in upgrading the present health delivery systems, the administrative reforms that are trying to eliminate the waste in the systems. Take, for example, the program that's being worked on right now that will probably result in a national health insurance system. The point is that our improvements in these ways have come about over the last 50 years. And the thing I think that most adults resent most about the judgments of some of you young people who criticize us so violently is that you really don't understand what we've done in 50 years about health. You haven't had to grow

up with polio, or diphtheria mainly because the people in my generation and the generation before have eliminated that. You haven't had to be hungry. You haven't had to be cold. You've come into a period of affluence that has allowed you to have the time to think—principally because today a person works about one-third as many hours as he used to have to work to make a living. This gives you more time to think, which we think is great. We want you to think. We want you to challenge. But don't deprecate and down-grade a society that has given you the tools to work with that you have.

JEFFERSON: Sir, I'd like to challenge that comment, if I may, and make an analogy to the business world, if I might. If you had an employee who in the past years had done a good job, a very good job, but for the past let's say few years had just completely broken down—not completely, you know, still kept up with some of his good works—but in the over-all prospective, looking at him, was not doing an effective job. You wouldn't keep this person on. And you wouldn't say that in the past the things that he had done were bad. You'd give him credit for those. But you'd either try to improve him and get him to do better things than what he as been doing in the past, or get someone else.

And I think this is the type of an attitude that young people have. We realize, as you pointed out, that your generation and our parents have given us the economic security so we can address social problems. Yet, it's offensive to me when it's inferred that we're not grateful or we don't appreciate the greatness that America has. I don't think anyone's say-

ing that. We just want it to live up to its potential. And this is what bothers me about your statements. You should—we realize that there are great things going on. But that's what you and President Nixon do. You verbalize these things. But we feel the responsibility to vocalize some of the problems of the country because this is what we feel. As you said, it's an adversary system and we feel it's our duty to bring up some of the problems. And I don't think it's correct when you say we don't appreciate America.

AGNEW: Let me take brief exception to one thing you said. And much of what you said I find very encouraging, particularly in contrast with what you said to the Scranton Commission when you said the only way to get the attention of the society is to bomb buildings. But let me say this, I don't believe that it's possible to say that this society is broken down and is not continuing to respond to the problems. Let me give you an example. In higher education this year, we are spending about \$8.6 billion. Two years ago we were spending about \$3.4 billion on higher education. Now, does that show a lack of interest, a lack of effort on behalf of the government?

JEFFERSON: Could we examine what that money is going into? You talk of education, but what about the desegregation programs? I believe there's a widely acknowledged slow-down on the part of your administration. I believe that if anyone goes into any ghetto school, you would not see a top quality educational system.

AGNEW: Let me respond to that one thing. May I interrupt as you make the point? Let me

Continued on Page 6, Col. 1



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Agnew Debates Student Body Presidents

Continued From Page 5

say this. You say there's a slow-down on desegregation. Do you know that the number of black children attending integrated schools in the south this year will be 10 times more than it was two years ago? That's the figure.

SILVERMAN: May I respond as you make your points?

AGNEW: Yes, indeed.

SILVERMAN: There's an interesting article in Playboy this month that seems to have come of age. Tom Wicker, who is one of your on-going critics, and I might suggest one of the more sophisticated pundits in America, who observes that the administration's statistics on desegregation are really the high point of your glossing-over public relation chimera of the Nixon regime. The point that Wicker makes, I think with some authority, and I think that people like Leon Benetta and dozens of other people within the justice department of HEW who have left the administration in protest have been making, is that you are really falsifying the statistics badly. And I suppose we can elaborate, I'm somewhat concerned about—

FROST: Give us an example of what you mean.

SILVERMAN: The basic tool here that the administration has

adopted, some statistics which were based on integrating that is beyond a 50 percent scale. And now on the basis of those statistics—I'm sorry that I don't have those at hand, but numbers of students would be involved—we find that the administration is now listing towards as integrated students any student who is in a district which is nominally integrated so that we have countless examples—dozens and dozens of examples—of students attending all-black schools in what are being listed in the new, federal guidelines, the new federal propaganda, as integrated schools. It's a farce.

FROST: Is that true, Mr. Vice President?

AGNEW: No, I take exception to it, and I ask for the contravening figures. I don't see how you can make a statement off the top of your head. And as far as glossing over a chimera, that's a pretty hard thing to do in itself. (Silverman produces a copy of Playboy.) That's not my Bible.

FROST: While you're (Silverman) searching for that, and we must obviously come back to that point, Eva you never—don't (Silverman) get waylaid on the way to finding those—Eva, the words that the vice president quoted, were they the words that you said to the Scranton Commission? Did you endorse that point of view or were you describing the situation you saw?

JEFFERSON: Your attack on me in saying what was allegedly what I said before the Scranton committee is an example of what Greg was talking about. Instead of looking beyond the personalities and into the issues, you just pick up on something that was allegedly what I said. What I said in fact in front of the Scranton Commission was this, and I'll give you my rationale for saying it. I represent a student body at Northwestern University that has a cross-section of people, just as you represent a country that has a cross-section of people.

ple. Among those students at the university are people who would be termed radicals or revolutionaries. I, myself, am not one of those students. If you were to examine what I have done in the past, you would know that. However, I feel honor bound to represent those people because they are part of my constituency.

What I attempted to do before the Scranton Committee was to explain what could motivate someone to blow up a building. And if you also examine what I have done, and I don't mean to be patting myself on the back, you'll see that during our strike in May there was no violence on our campus. And I was part of the leadership of the strike. Students helped to prevent violence.

What I did say, however, was: examine the civil rights movement in our country. Now, there was civil rights legislation before the Congress. It was held up, slowed down. Some of it was coming up, but not fast enough. All of a sudden Watts blew up, Detroit blew up, and we saw the legislation coming out of Congress with much greater speed than it was before. You'll notice that every time a black ghetto blows up the mayor of the city all of a sudden decides that it's now time for him to go down and investigate this ghetto and see what would motivate people to act out like this. And what I'm saying is, if someone studies the history of this country, which you would have to admit does have a lot of violence, the violence in Vietnam, the violence that's gone behind a lot of our social movements—and you have to admit that. A person looking at that might be inclined to think the only way to move society is to blow up a building. I did not say I endorse this, and if you read my testimony quite carefully, you'll know that I didn't. And it's this type of just picking up on what allegedly I said instead of really studying what I said that really disturbs me about your whole process of going about and talking around the country. You're doing us a great disservice, because you're making people afraid of their own children. The way you talk about students as though they're people from another planet who were dropped down on college campuses with no more intention than to just blow up buildings and to destroy our society. Yet they're your children, they're my parent's children, and the children of this country. Yet you're making people afraid of them. And I think this is the greatest disservice. There's an honest difference of agreement on issues, but when you make people afraid of each other, you isolate people. And maybe this is your goal. But I

think this can only have a disastrous effect on the country.

AGNEW: Let me say first that isolating people is not my goal. If that were true I wouldn't be here tonight. Let me take exception to the oft-repeated rational that violence is the only way to get results. You know, and I know, that the greatest results, the greatest progress that was made was when the Supreme Court began to recognize this very difficult problem as far as public acceptability, but nonetheless did not shy away from the propriety of integration. And the civil rights act of 1964 took place long before much of this violence occurred. In 1954, there was no violence when the Supreme Court made the historic Brown decision.

JEFFERSON: Sir, let me interrupt for just a second. Yet we're still in the process of desegregating schools. That's all I have to say.

AGNEW: Well, it's true. But we are in the process of accomplishing it. And we have recognized the impropriety of some of the discrimination that obviously took place and continues. And let me make one thing completely clear to you. At a time when I was county executive of Baltimore County—this is a county with about a three percent Negro population—I was one of those who successfully intervened in the Glenoak Park dispute to see that the injustice done to black citizens of Baltimore, who wanted to use that facility even though it wasn't in Baltimore city proper (it was in Baltimore County) — would have the right to do that. I spoke out for open housing. I am not in any sense at all unsympathetic to the discrimination that's taken place. I want to help cure it. But to say that the way to bring about social change is even a tacit acceptance of violence is wrong.

And I read your testimony. I didn't go by the news reports. I read your testimony. And you did call for the impeachment of the president. But you did also indicate that the only way to get results sometimes is violent conduct. And you just repeated that now as you pointed out the situations where things happen after there's violence. I say this is a poor rationale to get results.

JEFFERSON: I wish you (Agnew) would listen to what I am saying, because I've said two or three times that I am not in favor of violence. I've never participated in a violent act, except in the Chicago police convention—called the Democratic Convention in which I was tear-gassed. I was trying to explain to you the rationale of some students who are openly revolutionary. Yet, my trying to explain them to you, you take as a position of advocacy. This is

one of the problems. You're not listening to what I'm saying. Now, if I could just—I'm really distressed.

AGNEW: What are you advocating?

JEFFERSON: Sir, because I am a student body president which, in the context of the student is a very establishment point of view, it's obvious that I'm for working through the system. I've registered to vote. I don't intend to vote for candidates who are of your persuasion. This is my personal way of working through the system. Now, I'd have to go back to something you said, and I'm very disturbed that you said you read the testimony because maybe you got a different transcript than the one I presented. My comments were, on the impeachment of President Nixon, were this: I gave an analysis of what I thought college students thought was wrong with the country. At the end I said: What kind of recommendations do you think I should come up with? Do you think I should say, you should impeach the president? The room, oddly enough, filled with young people, all government employees, broke into applause. Then I said, after that was over: But you see, the problem goes much beyond one man. The problem is not just one man, because many people voted for this person. Now, that's why this recommendation would not be particularly good. I unfortunately left my transcript at my hotel room, but I could certainly have someone go get it, if you'd like to see the transcript, because that's exactly what I said.

AGNEW: Well, I wrote down one thing I extrapolated from the transcript and I'd just like to ask you whether this is wrong, whether this represents your thoughts or not. "The only thing that is going to move college administrators—you didn't use the word 'college', administrators—is blow up the building. Either you blow it up or you say you don't want to change that much, anyway."

JEFFERSON: Sir, the disservice you do me is that you leave out the entire context in which that was placed.

AGNEW: I'd like to hear how is this—

CRAIG: She has said, sir, that she is not in favor of violence as a tactic. She is opposed to it. She said that publicly.

JEFFERSON: I was trying, and this is probably the last time I'll say this, and I don't want to get into an argument because there are much greater issues, but I was trying to explain the rationale behind a minority, but an active minority, of college students. I can't prove to you that I'm not for violence, I can just say it.

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TURFLAND MALL

Kentucky Scares Ole Miss, Loses 20-17

Coach John Ray's Wildcat returned home late Saturday mindful of several hopeful signs of a brighter future for UK's fast-improving football program.

The Cats had lost 20-17 to fifth-ranked Ole Miss in Jackson just hours before, but still they could sense that the game was a turning point.

Several things had been learned; namely:

UK's improved play against nationally ranked Kansas State a week earlier was no fluke. Kentucky can play with the best teams in the country.

Kentucky can be an offensive

threat, mounting sustained drives and controlling the ball long enough to rest a once over-burdened defense.

Bernie Scruggs could turn out to be a first-rate quarterback, the lack of which many claim has separated success from UK football.

Kentucky's defense could be, as Coach Ray named it, "the best in the South," especially after making All-American sprint-out quarterback Archie Manning sprint for his life instead of the goal line.

Of course, the loss temporarily lodges Kentucky dead last in the

Southeastern Conference standings. Another terrific effort will be needed next Saturday against power-packed Auburn in order to escape the SEC cellar position.

Auburn scored an impressive 36-23 victory Saturday over defending SEC title holder Tennessee. The triumph sets up the Tigers as the team to beat in the conference.

The fact remains, though, that Kentucky had the highly touted Mississippians sweating out the last few minutes of the contest. The Cats had gotten within field range with more than five minutes remaining on a 46-yard Scruggs-

to-Al Godwin touchdown pass.

The Wildcats got the ball again with 3:33 showing on their own 27-yard line. Runs by Lee Clymer and Dave Hunter moved Kentucky to the 35, but Scruggs was thrown for a two-yard loss on the third-and-two situation.

With a minute and a half remaining, Kentucky elected to punt, giving up any hopes of going on to a first down or perhaps another score.

Answering the criticism of some-out-of-town newspaper reports about Kentucky's offensive being unimaginative, Ray had his backs sweeping end more frequently and his quarterbacks going to the air more often than when everyone in the stadium knew a pass was necessary.

UK shares last place in the conference along with Tennessee, Florida and Vanderbilt. The leaders, all with 1-0 league records, are Auburn, Alabama, Mississippi State and, of course, Ole Miss. Georgia and LSU have not opened SEC warfare.

Southeastern Conference action Saturday saw Mississippi State shock Vandy 20-6, Alabama rip Florida 46-15, LSU dump Rice 24-0, Georgia whip Clemson 38-0 and Auburn top Tennessee.

Garb Change No Big Problem, Laughed Away

Many football prognosticators thought the UK players might lose the shirts off their backs against Mississippi.

Instead, the Wildcats were involved in a wild uniform mix-up prior to their game against the 5th-ranked Rebels, managed to secure make-shirt garb 10 minutes before gametime at Jackson, Miss., Saturday and then gave Ole Miss the scare of its life before bowing 20-17 in the Southeastern Conference opener for the two talented units.

Coach John Ray discovered late Saturday morning that his equipment crew mistakenly had brought along white jerseys—the same color Archie Manning and the other Rebels would be wearing.

Ray quickly dispatched his equipment men to a Jackson sporting goods store, and the Cat's ended up with 45 dark blue jerseys—many of which didn't fit—instead of their usual baby-blue jerseys.

The foul-up might have had a disturbing effect on the Wildcats, but it didn't.

"I thought it was kinda funny," said defensive tackle Dave Roller. "We laughed about it."

The laughter turned to bitter disappointment for Roller and his teammates as Mississippi managed to hold off the underdog Cats for a hard fought victory.

"We play like this and come so close, only to lose by a little bit," said Roller after the contest.

This time it was Bernie Scruggs who once again came off the bench to rally the Wildcats after they had dropped behind 14-3 in the second period and Ole Miss was threatening to turn the game into a rout.

Scruggs relieved starting quarterback Stan Forston late in the second quarter and immediately took Kentucky on a 73-yard scoring drive, culminating with a fourth-down, 7-yard TD pass to flanker Dave Hunter.

That made it 14-9 at the half, and Kentucky was back in the ball game.

Following a scoreless third period, Manning, one of the best quarterbacks in the nation, took his team 60 yards in six plays for the winning tally. It came on a 15-yard pass to split end Floyd Franks.

Kentucky bounced right back, with Scruggs firing a 46-yard bomb to flanker Al Godwin and then completing a two-point conversion pass to Tom Crowe with 5:61 left.

Manning, who missed his first seven passes and completed only

12 of 30 for 177 yards, then ran out the clock as the 46,000 partisan fans yelled: "Go to hell, Kentucky, go to hell!"

Scruggs wound up connecting on 11 of 17 passes for 164 yards, while Forston completed two of 10 for 16 yards.

Ole Miss scored first on a 48-yard punt return by Bob Knight in the first quarter, Kentucky cut the margin to 7-3 on a 28-yard field goal by Bob Jones, and Manning and Franks combined for a 50-yard scoring play early in the second period.

"We'll win a lot of football games this year," coach Ray said following the heartbreaking loss. "Some of them UK players may be slow, and some may be inexperienced, but they've sure got it here," he said tapping his chest.

UK which hasn't tasted an SEC victory since the 10-9 upset over Ole Miss last year and now is 1-2 this season, should have an added bit of inspiration this Saturday. The game against Auburn, a 36-25 upset winner over Tennessee last weekend, is homecoming for Kentucky.

Colonels Lose Exhibition As Issel, Rookies Shine

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP) — The Kentucky Colonels dropped their opening American Basketball Association exhibition game Sunday night, 122-107 to the Denver Rockets.

Rocket forward Spencer Haywood led all players with 41 points and 21 rebounds.

For the Colonels, rookie center Dan Issel had 25 points and 13 rebounds and veteran forward Jim Ligon had 13 points. Howard Wright, a rookie guard, received praise from coach Gene Rhodes for his defensive work.

The Colonels meet the Rockets tonight at Colorado Springs, then play an exhibition game

Tuesday night against the Memphis Pros at Paducah, Ky.

State Football

By The Associated Press
Saturday's Games:
Eastern Kentucky 10, East Tennessee 6;
Mississippi 20, Kentucky 17;
Georgetown 3, Maryville, Tenn., 0;
Western Kentucky 28, Austin Peay 9;
Kentucky State 19, Lane College, Tenn., 6;
Centre 17, Southwestern, Tenn., 6;
University of Louisville 13, North Texas State 2;

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Court Calls Chevron Claims False

DENVER—(CPS)—A Colorado court has reached a preliminary finding that Standard Oil's Chevron F-310 ad campaign with astronaut Scott Carpenter is fraudulent.

In California Mrs. Sandra Lee Cartt, a Los Angeles school teacher, used the mobile emission units

operated by the California Air Resources Control Board to test her car before and after F-310 and discovered the emission levels went up while she was using F-310. She is filing a \$30 million suit against Standard. Citizens of Canada are also considering filing suit against Stan-

dard Oil Co. of British Columbia Ltd. for fraudulent advertising in the F-310 campaign.

Larry Luce, writing for the ecology journal Earth Times, stated that only cars with especially dirty engines were used for the "before F-310" tests and that "the company itself concocted

an extremely dirty gasoline and put this into the test cars, fouling their carburetors and PCV (anti-pollution) valves. This fouling in turn resulted in richer fuel-air ratios and a consequent increase of unburned hydrocarbon vapors in the exhaust."

The California Air Resources Control Board, after studying F-310's effects on "vehicles in a normal state of maintenance, rather than only those with 'dirty' engines," reported on May 1 "no appreciable change in emission after using F-310."

Bright, Hall Hear Talks In Capital

Continued from Page One
faculties have become so involved in outside research that their commitment to teaching seems compromised.

"Nothing could be more important and valuable to UK than a full acceptance of the recommendation that 'universities and faculty members reduce their outside service commitments.' This means that government must meet the second part of that recommendation, which was 'more unrestricted government aid to higher education.'"

Bright noted he was encouraged by the commission's call to an end to irresponsible politics with the issue of campus unrest.

"This is exactly what I asked for in response to Gov. Nunn's letter to college students. It remains my hope that intelligent dialogue will replace the bitter rhetoric on this issue."

"The warning against the use of civil authority—'armed as if for war, armed only to kill,' in the words of the commission—is most welcome in light of the manner in which the Guard was used here last spring."



TODAY and TOMORROW

The deadline for announcements is 7:30 p.m. two days prior to the first publication of items in this column.

TODAY

Attention prospective Sigma Delta Chi (national journalism fraternity) members! The first SDX meeting will be Monday, Sept. 28 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 112 of the Journalism Building. Plans for the year will be discussed and applications for membership will be available. All interested persons are invited to join.

Student Information Team members and interested students are invited to attend the planning meeting Monday, Sept. 28 at 8 p.m. in the Student Center. Room to be announced. Members who do not show up for this meeting will not be included in the 1970-71 membership and consequently will be dropped from the team's roster. All interested persons are urged to attend. The Student Information Team is pursuing goals which only those with bright ideas and a willingness to help can achieve. Are you such a person? Attend Monday's meeting and prove it!

formation Team is pursuing goals which only those with bright ideas and a willingness to help can achieve. Are you such a person? Attend Monday's meeting and prove it!

Free University classes:

"Research Group" at 6:30 p.m. in Room 201 of Frazee Hall.
"Learning Chess Basics" at 7 p.m. in Room 204 of Frazee Hall.
"Change Without Violence" at 7:30 p.m. in Room 111 of Student Center.
"Tennis for Anyone and Everyone" at 7:30 p.m. at Complex Tennis Courts.
Radical Politics at 7:30 p.m. in Room 205 of Frazee Hall.
Encounter Group at 8 p.m. in Room 204 of the Theological Seminary.

TOMORROW

Free University Classes:
"How to Make a Punch Rug" at 6:30 p.m. in Room 204 of Frazee Hall.
Guitar Workshop at 7 p.m. in Room 113 of the Student Center.
"Selected Readings From the Texas Book Depository" at 7 p.m. in Room 111 of the Student Center.
Contemporary Theology at 7:30 p.m. in Room 203 of Frazee Hall.
Leather and Shoe Repair from 7-9 p.m. at 2332 Zandale Drive.
Contemporary "Classes" in Educational Literature at 8 p.m. in Room 201 of Frazee Hall.
Problems in Russian Literature at 8 p.m. in Room 115 of the Student Center.

COMING UP

Attention History 525 students (Spring Semester '70): The make-up final for History 525 will be given Wednesday, Sept. 30 at 4 p.m. in Room 1773 of Patterson Office Tower.

Attention Junior Pre-Med and Pre-Dent students there will be a meeting October 8 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 102 of the Classroom Building.

Societas Pro Legibus, pre law honorary, is now accepting applications for membership. All interested pre law students may obtain an application by contacting either David LeMaster, 101 Holmes Hall or Damon Talley, FarmHouse fraternity, 316 Aylesford Place. Applications are also available at the Dept. of Speech, 1415 Office Tower.

Sorority Open Rush extends until December. All interested girls wishing to sign up are asked to go to the Office Tower Room 561. Go Greek—Become Involved!

UK Placement Service

The UK Placement Service is located in the Old Agriculture Building, Room 201. For appointments, call 258-2746 (X-8-2746).

Register Tuesday for an appointment on Thursday with Air Reduction Co., Inc., Chemical E., Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS); Metallurgical E. (BS, Ph.D.). Locations: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, California. May graduates. Citizenship.

Register Tuesday for an appointment on Thursday with the Dayton Power and Light Company—Civil E., Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS). Location: Dayton, Ohio. December, May graduates. Citizenship.

Register Tuesday for an appointment on Thursday with the U.S. Army Audit Agency—Accounting (BS). Locations: Maryland, Virginia, December, May, August graduates. Citizenship.

Register Wednesday for an appointment on Friday with the FMC Corp.—Chemical E., Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS, MS). Chemistry (all degrees). Locations: South Charleston, West Virginia, December, May, August graduates. Will interview Sophomores and Juniors in Engineering for summer employment. Citizenship.

Register Wednesday for an appointment on Friday with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—Check schedule book for late information.

Register Monday through Friday with the Peace Corps. Representatives will be located in the first floor corridor of the Student Center to talk with interested students.

Register Friday for an appointment on Tuesday with the Chicago Bridge and Iron Co. Check schedule book for late information.

CLASSIFIED

Classified advertising will be accepted on a pre-paid basis only. Ads may be placed in person Monday through Friday or by mail, payment inclosed, to THE KENTUCKY KERNEL, Room 111, Journalism Bldg.

Rates are \$1.25 for 20 words, \$3.00 for three consecutive insertions of the same ad of 20 words, and \$3.75 per week, 20 words.

The deadline is 11 a.m. the day prior to publication. No advertisement may cite race, religion or national origin as a qualification for renting rooms or for employment.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

HELP WANTED—Drivers—Good earnings from salary plus commission. Afternoon and weekend work available. Apply Grace Maid Ice Cream Co., Richmond Road. 16S29

1965 BUICK Special, 4-door sedan; V-8, all power; very economical; good second car. Call 233-1300 after-noon or evenings. 24S28

MALE or FEMALE help wanted, 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., Monday through Friday; \$2.00 per hour. McDonald's Drive-In, 2321 Versailles Road. 28S-02

TYPING

TYPING done in home, any style, any amount. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call day or night, 278-9136. 15S28

WANTED

WANTED—Houseboys for sorority house. Call 254-0198 or 255-6915. 23S29

SEWING

SEAMSTRESS will alter hems. Phone 252-6505. 23S29

BABY SITTING

BABY SITTING in my home; weekly, day or hour; also Sat., Sundays or nights, on short notice; reasonable rates; near University. Insured. Phone 266-4161, Mrs. Marcum. 24S28

MISCELLANEOUS

HORSES—Daniel Boone Riding Stable, Highway 227, 3 1/2 miles from Boonesboro State Park toward Winchester. Trail rides, moonlight rides, and a picnic area. Phone 744-8325. 23S-020

STUDENTS—Special scuba class to be offered nights and Sundays; international certification. For information call 233-1300 evenings or afternoons. 25S29

BRIDGE LESSONS for beginners. 8 lessons, 2 hours each, \$15.00. Phone 255-2079 for information. 28S30

MITCH'S BRITCHES

NOW OPEN

Noon-9 p.m. Monday-Friday, 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Saturday

Corduroy, Wools and Knit Belles and Flares
\$6.39-\$6.99

Regular Pants—\$4.99-\$5.39

New Shipment Arrived Saturday!

Mod Stationery—Jewelry

Paintings by Bili Morrow and Rick Morris

Located near corner of Euclid and Woodland

Avenues at 506 1/2 Euclid



357 Duke Rd.

Behind Romany Rd. Shoppers Choice

featuring
BRAZIER BURGERS

Full 1/2 Lb. Broil Like A
Steak, A Meal On A Bun

ALSO

CHEESEBURGERS — FISH
HOT-DOGS — TENDERLOIN
CHICKEN — FRENCH FRIES
BAR-B-QUE — ONION RINGS

Eat In Air-Conditioned
Comfort



HERSCHEL WARREN

ROYAL
Fine Jewelers

159 East Main Street

LET HERSCHEL WARREN, OUR CERTIFIED WATCHMAKER WITH OVER 22 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE, CLEAN AND OVERHAUL YOUR WATCH.

EXPERT SERVICE INCLUDES:

- Disassembly & Checking
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- Careful Adjustment
- Thorough Cleaning



48 HOUR
REPAIR SERVICE

Full Year Guarantee On
Most Watches.



VOTE
Betsy
Welch
H.C.Q.

Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur Services

Jewish students at UK are cordially invited to attend High Holiday services at:

Temple Adath Israel
124 North Ashland Avenue

Ohavay Zion Synagogue
120 West Maxwell Street

Schedule of Worship

ROSH HASHANAH

Sept. 30—7:00 & 9:00 P.M.
Oct. 1—10:00 A.M.

ROSH HASHANAH

Sept. 30—7:30 P.M.
Oct. 1—9:00 A.M.
Oct. 2—9:00 A.M.

YOM KIPPUR

Oct. 9—7:00 & 9:00 P.M.
Oct. 10—10:00 A.M.
until 5:30 P.M.

YOM KIPPUR

Oct. 9—6:45 P.M.
Oct. 10—9:30 A.M.
Yizkor—12 Noon

For transportation—Call Mrs. Samuel Milner, 277-6570